THE STAR FOR THE SUMMER. THE DAILY STAR will be mailed to persons who may be absent from the city during the summer at the rate of lifty cents per month.

Propin along the river still feel lively interest in the floods above.

THERE are serious fears of another strike in the Penusylvania coal regions.

THE Mississippi Democracy do not seem to have tackled the currency question at all.

Mr. James Lick, the California philanthropist, is much improved in health and expects to live to see the full fruits of his liberality.

WE have a clear, bright, sunshiny day, but the people of the Atlantic coast in this latitude are just at the commencement of that spell of dampness.

Ir is not yet known whether or not Kentucky has sanctioned the first step towards a Constitutional Convention. There is still hope that the infliction is to be spared.

THE French National Assembly yes terday approved the Berne postal treaty, and France will be one of the countries to secure the benefits of the international postal arrangement.

THE postal money-order system be tween the United States and Canada went into effect on Monday, in pursuance of the convention of the postal departments of the two countries.

MR. GLABSTONE is about to publish his Essays on Vaticanism under the title of "The Newest Fashions in Religion." The title is an attractive one, and 1 placed in the hands of the milliners, the book would sell well on sight.

THE BROOKLYN ARGUS thinks that Plimeall is afflicted with boils because he wouldn't sit down when Disraeli wanted him to. Mr. Plimsoll evidently thinks the wrongs of the British sailors are sufficient to make almost any one

THE people of France take their bathing-houses with them from Paris to the sea side. They are made portable and one can be packed in a trunk. There is a fortune for the man that will give up the lightning-rod business and take to supplying families with these articles during this seasonable summer, when there is such a demand for all bathing conveniences.

THE recent swimming matches in this and other countries have awakened an interest in the natatorial art which is likely to prove beneficial if properly turned to account. Swimming schools have been opened in several cities for the benefit of the general public, and a recognized effort is being made to make the art a popular and useful one. Espegially has this been the case in London, where it is now being taught in connection with the public schools. The expense is not directly upon the school lund, but is provided in other ways, but the privileges of the bath/ng houses and the instructions of the teachers are free to all. During the short time which has elapsed since the system was introduced mere than five thousand boys and girls have been enrolled as members of the classes, and are said to be progressing rapidly in acquiring the art. The girls are provided with swimming baths constructed for their use, and the boys go under the guidance of the teachers to suitable places at stated teachers to suitable places at stated times for instruction, the waters in Victoria Park having been granted for their use at certain times in the day. The plan is an excellent one and well worthy of study and adoption everywhere. But comparatively few in this country at the present day are able to swim, and as a consequence in case of accidents, in which people are thrown into the water, pr in case of sudden floods, nearly every life exposed to the waters is lost. The art is a noble one, and not only one which is indispensable in case of accifient, but is in its practice a recognized and important sanitary agent. The art was considered properly a part of education in early times, and was frequently put to excellent practical use. While in many particplars the positive necessity at the present time is not so great as formerly, It should by no means be neglected, and if cultivated, it would be valuable in saving many lives and in promoting the health of those accepting of its benefits.

THE "PEVER TRKE," which is now be Ing introduced into this and other coun tries as a preventive of malarial disrases, although comparatively new, is proving itself worthy of its name and of the excellent account given of its value, poth as a means of rendering unhealthy regions inhabitable and healthful and as a fast grower. This tree, properly known as the Eucalyptus, is a native of Ausbralia and has been little known, having only been recognized as a sanitary agent within the past fifteen years. In 1860 it was introduced into the Spanish realm and thoroughly tested as an antipeptic. The people of Valencia were uffering from malarial fever, and sevral thousand of the trees were planted in that vicinity. During the first season the malaria almost entirely disappeared, and so popular did it become that it was found necessary to guard the trees to prevent the people from stealing the leaves to make decoctions to drink. In some parts of Southern France the planted does not prove favorable to it, but in the large majority of cases where thas been introduced it has grown raptand except and except

fluence on the climate. In many cases where the malaria rendered death almost certain during the summer months it has so thoroughly changed the condition of the climate as to render it exceedingly healthful. A striking instance of their effects is shown at Constantine, Algeria. The swamps there were so productive of malaria as to render the vicinity- almost uninhabitable, but the 14,000 trees planted there a few years since dried up every square foot of the swamps and rendered malaria almost unknown. Garibaldi's project of bettering the condition of the country surrounding Rome by this means is still in its infancy, but is likely to prove a success. The introduction of the tree must have beenin Mexico and Cuba has had such a 're sult in checking the agues and fevers there that it has almost broken up the trade for those regions in quinine and other remedies of this nature, In California it has proved a great success, both in its health-giving properties and as a fast grower. In portions where the swamps rendered sickness certain during summer months it has completely changed the character of the climate. As a means of furnishing timber in the prairie countries it, by its rapid growth, excels everything tried. It grows readily from the seed, which the tree bears when two years old, and reaches the height of between twenty and thirty feet within four years. Its effects seem to be caused both by its sucking up the

## likely to prove of incomparable value. From Dayton.

poisonous water of the swamps and by

the "aromatic and camphorous odor"

which it is described as giving out. As

a means of furnishing fuel for our West-

ern prairies this tree promises beyond

anything yet tried, and as a method of

Some Reflections on Dampness At Embury Park Camp Meeting-Beath of a Pioneer-Things We're Proud of.

orrespondence of the Star.

DAYTON, O., Monday, Aug. S. I take my pen in hand to inform you that it is raining, and I suppose these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. Showers, mist, crizzle, rain, thunder, lightning, flood and "much wetness," as Josh. B. bath it, abound. Is history repeating itself? Are the "forty days and forty nights" going to bring us another flood-time? Isn't it about time we were dotting down facts about cubits and arks and things? And don't you think, dear STAR, we'd be thanked in future years if we left out the grasshoppers, potato-bugs, lightningrod fiends and other modern plagues?

I wrote you in my last letter (in a I wrote you in my last letter (in a pretty, poetic way, you'll admit) about the proud Miami creeping up to kies the feet of the levee trees, didn't I? Well, they're not only kiesed their feet aforesaid, but have gobbled up trunk and all, and now, when I take a peep from my window, I see tall, majestic sycamores standing half-drowned in the rushing waters, trembling in serv limb, while standing half-drowned in the rushing waters, trembling in every limb, while bang! crash! go heavy logs against the stone piers, and "yi, hi!" go seventeen ragged boys on the river bank, in exquisite enjoyment of it all. The river is rising every hour, the rain is talling every hour, and all day long the streets and gutters go roaring and frothing down to swell the lierce flood. All that keeps the great Dayton heart up is faith in the strong levees and trust in Providence.

chairs to where, in toasting row, babies sit close together on the hearth, and warm our rheumatic toes and revel in the warm blaze, while we listen to the singing of the wild birds without and watch the festooned jasmine blossoms beat a soit tattoo against the window-

At this moment of writing a frame house has floated down and been stopped by the bridge, while the river is reported to have risen half a foot during the last hour, by actual measurement. The Dayhour, by actual measurement. The Day-ton & Michigan railroad bridge is but

ton & Michigan railroad bridge is but three feet above water, while the other railroad bridges are from five to eight feet above the water level.

All through town people are clearing their cellars, and at the A. & G. W. round-house a large force of men are busy repairing the levee. The canal has broken bounds in the heart of town, and Wolf creek levee has caved in letting Wolf creek levee has caved in, letting the water deluge Miam! City. From my window I see fully two hundred people window I see fully two hundred people standing on the pier and bridge overlooking the broken levee. The earth is washed away from the east side of the Main-street bridge, and excited promenaders are kept from passage across it by a tormidable rope and a policeman. Dr. J. S. Inskip, a thrilling relvalist at the Urbana National Camp-meeting, is said to have prayed for rain with a goodly allowance of thunder and lightning, so that the young folks would be frightened in from their promenades to the

ened in from their promenades to the mercy seat. Old Probabilities must have good ears. Embury Park—well, if one cares to Embury Park—well, if one cares to visit that place he must go by "flood and field," balloon, or Captain Paul Boyton's manner of transit, for a torrent rages across the rond between that place and this city. The services at Embury Park were formally opened July 27th, at 3 P. M., Rev. J. W. Hopkins and W. H. S. Ewell, of Cincinnati, officiating.

Prof. Stevens, of your city, has the choir under his direction, his own manner of leading being pronounced very effective. The Park liself is a fine grove of trees, under which is built quite a little

rees, under which is built quite a little trees, under which is built quite a little frame village, whose streets are known by the characteristic names of Sinners' Retreat, Penitents' Retreat, Saints' (?)

and good man, and whisky a bad thing eyes in the faces of our loved and inno-cent ones if that unreasonable prayer be answered.

You have heard, no doubt, dear STAR, of the church in modern You have heard, no doubt, dear STAR, of the church in modern Sodom that offered a fine oil chromo to every one who bought a pew? Well, I must tell you what they did here at our own Embury Park. Thureday evening was a stormy one, and but lew ventured out from their cozy cottages to hold divine worship in the "boarding tent;" but the few that did go were requested to keep their seats after the services were over, and, as a reward and an example, were treated to lee cream, gratis! And then came the doxology, but the only hymn that came into their heads, at that time, must have been—

"This is the way I long have sought." It is needless to add that the tent has since been crowded, and on stormy evenings, too. We have ministering to us Rev. H. A. Ewell, of the Kentucky Conference; Rev. W. H. Bool, of Waterstreet Mission, New York, and member of the National Committee; Rev. J. W. Guna, of Springfield; Rev. B. W. Geham; Rev. Dr. Pearns; Rev. W. K. Marshall, of Missouri; Rev. Lynch, of Indianapolis, and Presiding Elder of the South-eastern Indiana Conference; Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Cincinnati; Rev. James Kendall, formerly of the Cincinnati Conference; Rev. Adam Bowers; Miss Leming, a returned missionary from India; It is needless to add that the tent has ing, a returned missionary from India; Rev. J. H. Bayliss, of Indianapolis; Rev.

Doty, of Cleveland; J. E. Burghes, of Grand Rapids, and Rev. Father Seymore Coleman, of the Troy Conference.

Mr. Horace Pease, an old pioneer, died in this city on Thursday morning last. He was born in Suffield, Connective on the 14th of February 1791. He left. cut, on the 14th of February, 1791. He left bis home in 1811 to go to Philadelphia, from whence, three years later, he started for the West on horseback, taking the trail for Stubenville. In 1817, Mr. Pease settled in Cincinnati and engaged in the manufacture of saddle-trees. in the manufacture of saddle-trees. He occupied his shop on Vine street, near Fourth, until 1827, when he left for Hole's creek, in this (Montgomery) county, to enter into the manufacture of higawines from fruits with his brother, Perry. In 1839 he moved to this city, where he has since resided. He was beloved and revered by his many relatives and friends. reclaiming the swamps of the South it is vered by his many relatives and friends, and his loss is one that is keenly felt. You folks down there in the Queenly

City are proud of your music at Burnet Woods. Well, we are proud of our prom-enade concerts here, given by the Knights' Templar Band. Oh, the music is ex-quisite! One must gush a little in deabout it; the people just stand stock still on the pavement, and the carriages, and barouches, and landaus, and dog-carts, and pasetons—the latter multitude of venture. hicles occupied by our young girl aristo-drats, who are famous at handling the ribbons-all these with hubs grazing and danger of interlocking, dozens deep, in front of the Court-house, listening to the

front of the Court-house, listening to the glorious music of the band.
We're also proud of our fine turnouts—stylish teams, fast solitaires, carriages and coaches with exquisite gold and silver trappings, and we're proud of the extra wide, smooth streets, in which they are shown off to advantage. And we're proud of our shade trees, with their luxuriant, fresh foliage that makes a bright green fringe on either side of the a bright green fringe on either side of the streets, from the city's outskirts to the very rattle and fuss of its busy, throbbing heart. And we're proud, bah! We're proud of everything; but we're not like Philadelphians, who are proud of their "marble houses, marble fences, marble sidewalks, marble gutters, marble hitching-posts, marble markethouses, marble butcher blocks, marble beef steaks, marble (but then they see you looking at them with eyes expressions). you loooking at them with eyes expressive of pure astonishment, and they wind up with simply ejaculating) everything!" No wonder they can stand the Centennial. Who couldn't, with a marble heart?

Yours,

## Bleaching Nuts.

The Palladelphia Herald says: People who are fond of sampling hazel nuts, or their still more delectable congener—the fibert—are frequently disgusted to discover that what appears to be a remarkably beautiful nut contains a moldy and nauseous kernel. During the last week many hawkers have been en gaged in vending hazel nuts, and there has been more profanity among nut fanciers than ever characterized any previous week in our history. For the nuts have been so fair and inviting to the eye, and so rotten and repulsive to the taste. A reporter was wending his way through Crosby street the other day. He had been cracking golden filberts for an hour, and had catered to his craving by about five per cent. of sound kernels. Just behind the Theater Comique, up a frowsy, odorous alley-way, he beheld a swartny Italian engaged in violentiy agitating the contents of a large tub by means of a well worn broom. The reserver thought, he might be washing no. means of a well worn brownshing potatoes, turnips, or other bulbs, and stopped to make a note of the operation. Suddenly a hazel nut leaped clean out of the tub. the reporter advanced and discovered that the man was washing nuts. The Italian, by pantomimic ges sion of his den, and when the reporter sion of his den, and when the reporter stooped and captured a piece of stray paper, on which was a label, the man's eyes looked malignantly. The paper was labeled "oxalic acid—poison," and the reporter, by aid of that paper, has since been able to crack the problem of the nuts. Oxalic acid, which is composed of charcoal, hydrogen and oxygen, is a viglent poison, and is used largely in the charcoal, hydrogen and oxygen, is a vigulent poison, and is used largely in the
manufactories for bleaching straw, cane
and willow work. It has long been
known that a straw hat may be rejuvinated by washing it in accolution of oxalic acid and then drying it in the sun,
it has the same effect upon the outer
skin or shell of the hazel nut or libert.
It is comparatively cheap, and as much It is comparatively cheap, and as much of the sait may be obtained for five cents as will rejuvinate two bushels of nuts. They are then dried, and to the most experienced eye they then look fresh, sound, and tempting. When rotten, furty nuts can be thus doctored, it would seem that there is hardly any limit to the artifices of adulteration.

A traveler, who has just returned from the Aures Mountains, in Algeria, thinks that region has the most mulitudinous wild flowers, the most wonderful ruins, and the most beautiful women in the world. He says: "I never saw such beautiful women with perfectly classic features, showing unmistakably their Roman descent. Is it not curious that they have nearly the same names for the months as we have? And they keep.

( PROM THE GERNAN OF SCHILLER.) Ah! from out this sloomy valley
Where the chilling storm-clouds rest,
Could I find the gate to saily—
Ah, forever were I biest!
Yonder gleam the lovely mountains,
Ever young and ever fair!
Had I power—had I but pinions,
Swiftly should they waft me there.

Perfect harmonies are ringing,
Sweetest tones of heavenly calm,
And the gates are lightly bringing
Downward scents of odorous Balm.
Golden fruits I see there glowing,
Beckoning from their leaves of green,
And the blossoms yonder blowing
Never Winter's blight have seen.

Ah, how blest it were to wander In that sunshine bright and freet And the breezes stirring yonder— Oh, how healing must they be! But the torrent intervening Bars my way—its billows roll Mountain high, with angry meaning Striking terror to my soul.

See! a bont is yonder veering,
But, alas! the pilot fails.
Enter free!y, without fearing,
Rounded are the shining sails.
Thou must trust and thou must venture,
For the Gods give piedges ne'er;
Wonders only can a mortal
To the Land of Wonders bear!

## THE POLISH OFFICER.

It was a stained and time-worn manu script which my friend brought out from his escritoire. We drew our chairs closer to the fire, when he opened the

manuscript and read:

It was in the ever memorable and valiant attempt that Poland made to maintain its independence against a tyranny which raised in the heart of every honest Pole an indignant feeling toward his oppressors, and caused rebellion to rankle in his bosom and seek redress kle in his bosom and seek redress-it is of that period I am now writing, when man raising from his bed of rest, feels himself still laboring under a burden too grievous to be borne. Before I proceed farther, it will be necessary to give a brief outline of my boyish days.

When it was thought fit by a kind and when it was thought it by a kind and indulgent parent that my mind could bear the study of a boarding school, I was sent from home, at a distance of ninety miles, where, from my first introduction, I formed an acquaintance with a fellow-boarder, and there soon appeared that congeniality of feeling and sentiment which promised to insure us mutual happiness and comfort—we may well say "We lived and loved to may well say "We lived and loved to-gether." I never kept a secret from him but once, and he was the same, as true and just to me. Time flies and discov-ers secrets. I had now completed my nineteenth year, and as revolts were daily occurring against Russian tyranny, and my father suffering under it personand my father suffering under it personally, he procured me a commission to join the regiment immediately, which was then lying at Warsaw. I was forced to go and leave my old companion, and one with whom, when the daily duties were ended, I spent many moments; she whom I cherished at my heart with a bosom full of doubts, and hones and tears. I now revealed to her

heart with a bosom full of doubts, and uopes, and tears. I now revealed to her my ardent love, and found I was only echoing her own sentiments regarding mysell, for me, and me only, she said sue loved and lived.

On my return home to my companion, I told him of the only secret I had ever retained; and having paid great attention to my relation, he burst into a flood of tears. I was surprised at this strange conduct, but soon found out the cause from his incoherent expressions. I was from his incoherent expressions. I was agonized to see my companion suffering under circumstances so painful-he, who when I was a youth, a stranger, and far from home, became to me a brother and friend. I nastened to Annette, and told her of this strange affair, when she, with that prompt alsority which is characteristic of our Polish ladies, particularly in such affairs, compiled with my earnest entreaties (and to prevent the addresses of Nowistony in my absence) consented, with the permission of her parents, to become my wife.

On my return home, I found my com panioh still in the same excited state as I had left bim. I gave him a slight hint I had left him. I gave him a sight hint of what had happened, which he seemed perfectly to understand. He in a few minutes aroused himself from the stupor and summoned up resolution to inquire when I should leave. I told him on the morrow. He said, "I shall accompany you to whatever place or in whatever also weekens you may he."

circumstances you may be."
Oh. Annette! Farewell at last must come. Adieu! may heaven guard and protect you! Farewel!—Farewel!! protect protect you! Farewell-Farewell! those who tave really loved almost to idolatry, can only picture the feelings at our separation. We proceeded in si-lence, each buried in his own respective meditations. Nowisichy on a sudden

exclaimed:
"Snould Fate decree no return to your Annette, I will be to her a friend, a brother, or a husband;" to which I cor-dially assented, after which conversation he appeared to resume his former wouted cheeriulness. Oh! Annette; be-hold me duly exercised in warlike duties, preparing for an engagement, per-haps nevermore to see you. The Rus-sians are advancing. It was midnight, and now and then the distant peal of cannon could be heard rolling through the silence of the night; louder grew the sounds, and louder, till at least the war-like peal "to arms," roused us from our suspense. I recommended myself to God with a short and earnest prayer for my

I was now prepared to meet the enemy. I sought Nowistchy, and found him in deep thought; quite unconscious of what was passing around till I aroused him from his stupor. We embraced each other, and again repeated the promise respecting Annette. Now roars the cannon, and louder yet-yea 'louder than the bolts of heaven"-all confusion, man falls upon man. On, war! ignts fatures, that drives desolution to the door of the rich, destruction and despair to that of the poor. The combat thickwith bravery doubly armed by a goo-

cause, this engagement was declared in our layor.

The conflict over, I sought my com-panion, and found him partly covered with the bodies of the slain, but breathing; having carried him with all speed to the hospital, the surgeon found he had only swooned from loss of blood had only swooned from loss of blood, and had received no mortal injury; and with due attention and some restoratives he soon recovered. Immediately after the engagement I was ordered to a distant part of Poland, where the Russians had been committing their horrible deeds of war. Nowistchy, being on the sick list, was forced to remain; we were for the dirst time parted from our youth, and having embraced me and thanked me for his preservation of life, he once more rehis preservation of life, he once more re-peated the promise of "remembering An-

1 had been now marching from place to I had been now marching from place to place, and could receive no news respecting her, nor yet of Nowistchy. I had seized every opportunity from the bustle of war, and written several times, but received no answer; at last one ray of hope beamed, and yet disappointment was shill greater, for by frequent marches and removats from place to place, we had to pass her native village. I sought her home. Imagine me, buoyed up with her home. Imagine me, buoyed up with all the hopes of once again seeing my wife-my all. With sensations which all the hopes of once again seeing my
wife—my all. With sensations which
tongue can not express, I found the
house uninhabited, and on inquiry
representing it as an original picture.

earned that the mother was dead, and be daughter gene, no one could tell

where.

To proceed—our struggle was near drawing to a close, and one bold attempt must be made; it was done; but ah! how truitlessty. I had been ordered to command the advance guard, and having met a company of Russians, determined to give them battle, though evidently far inferior in point of numbers. We advanced, and—oh, God! what can equal my feelings—my surprise—to see my old companion, my former friend, now my present foe. I stood amazed—confused; I attempted to mention his name. No; my tongue refused its utterance, and I know not how long I might have remained, had not a discharge from the enemy caused me to recover my self-possession.

possession.

We fought, but were at last overcome, and I and my brave associates were made prisoners. I had even at this time one ray of hope—perhaps I might hear from him of my Annette; but no. When I was taken, to my exceeding astonish-ment, by his express orders, I was cast into prison to be sent to Russia as a

It was over, and Poland lost that inde It was over, and Poland lost that independence, however small. And I was compelled to join as a private in the Russian ranks, to my great surprise, under the command of my former friend, now my deadliest foe. The first opportunity that occurred I intended speaking to him (fully relying on our former friendship) of my Annette; but, alas! the last ray of hope was banished from me. I soon found out my mistake; I was accused of insolence to my superior officer, and was sentenced to three months' close confinement. This conduct almost grove me mad; what could have induced him to act so?

to act so? This change in my situation I could not endure. Ingratitude from one whom I loved as a brother, and anxiety for my wife, determined me to commit some deed which might terminate my miserdeel which might terminate my miserable existence. Chance soon favored me. Being on duty as sentinel, I had been Geeply engrossed with such schemes, and I was startled by hearing the voice of Captain N—y, and not observing him, I did not give that salute which is customary for a superior officer to receive. I was ordered to appear before a court-martial for insolence and neglect of duty; and being once tried for the same offense previously, I now was sentenced to seven years' transportation. I now gave up all hopes of my Annette.

tion. I now gave up all hopes of my Annette.

The overseer of convicts was a mild, good man—one that we do not commonly ind in that capacity—and to him I told my misfortunes. After three years' sufferance, by the testimony of good conduct, my sentence was mitigated, and I was ordered to return to my former situation in the ranks. I was already worn down with auxiety, fatigue and hardships, until I could no longer endure the labor, and a fever followed. After a long ilmess, and through the kind attention of iliness, and through the kind attention of the matron, I became convalescent. I was allowed the privilege of walking in

was allowed the privilege of walking in the gardens (which are very large) attached to the infirmary.

Frequently, at my entrance into these gardens, I observed a female closely wrapped up, whose features I could never discern, and who always seemed to avoid me. Curiosity made me inquire who she was; when I was informed that she was the wite of Captain N—. I could have spoken to her; but no—one more breach of duty and I should be lost to all chance of ever seeing her whom I could breach of duty and I should be lost to all chance of ever seeing her whom I could not banish from my mind. I made inquiries of the matron, to whom I had formerly told my misfortunes. She said the lady was Captain Nowistchy's wife, that he was very unkind to her, and was very careful that she should not go out without him, and appeared always to keep her confined. A thought crossed my mind—was this my Annette? but no; I endeavored to suppress it, but could not; night and day I had her image before mine eyes, yet I could not banish fore mine eyes, yet I could not banish the thought. "For while there's life there's hope;" yet how could I expect ever to see ner to whom I had so often written, and never received an answer? One day, while deeply absorbed in thought, I extended my usual limits, and

did not observe what was passing about until I came in contact with my captain's wife, when—Oh, God! who can paint my feelings, who can describe my sensations, when I now recognized my Annette-my long lost wife; she as soon knew me and fainted in my arms. I called for assistance, and was immediataly answered by my cantain who have ately answered by my captain, who had me instantly confined, when, after a few days, I was to be again tried by a court-martial, for insulting his wife. I could not, during my triat, get licerty to explain; and was accordingly sentenced to perpetual banishment. Before my departure for Siberia, I obtained materials for writing and soon made a full state. for writing, and soon made a full state-ment of facts and had them conveyed to the colonel of the regiment, who, after perusing it, came to my condemned cell, and questioned me very strictly. He was a man of honor, and soon caused inquiries to be made into the affair, and submitted them to the Emperor, who having discovered the truth, transferred the sentence to my old school-leilow; who before going into exile, declared that it was through him I suftered all these mistortunes; that after he and I first separated, he sent for Anand I first separated, he sent for Annette, to whom he made it appear I was killed in an engagement, and to prevent the opportunity of our meeting, he deserted his native country. Fate still decreed that he should not pass in the ease and luxury of a quiet mind, for he seemed as it he had been haunted by me more like an evil genius than a human being, to remedy which he planned all being, to remedy which he planned all

being, to remedy which he planned all those ills, and endeavored to have me banished the kingdom.

The Emperor, after due deliberation, restored me my long lost wife; and, as a recompense for my misfortines, he has returned me to my native land, with a sufficient aunuity to spend my days in ease and happiness, which we now enjoy, and of which we have been so long deprived. Never does night unfold her sable curtains, but our hearty orisons are poured forth for health and happiness for him who has been so kind, and ness for him who has been so kind, and our humble thanks to the Giver of all

There can be no doubt that death is often conveyed to our earthly homes in wicker laundry baskets, says the Pail Mail Gazette, in commenting on the recent strange outbreak of scarlet fever among the guests assembled at a dinner party given at a house in Kensington, it advises inquiry as to the aniecedents of the tablecioth used at the dinner. Even if it were a perfectly innocent agent, it may, like many other tablecioths, have been washed at a laundry where lever had obtained an, entrance, and although the establishment may be able to show a clean bill of health, yet such may not be the case as to the households of its employes. The hand that frought the tablecioth and folded it may an hour before have been tending a There can be no doubt that death is an hour before have been tending child sick of fever.

Sixty railroads, with thirteen hundred cars, were supplied with more than three thousand Bibles by the American Bible Society during the past year.

PROFESSIONAL

Homograthie Physicians.

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Office 68 W. Seventh Street, OFFICE HOURS: FROM 10 A. M. TO 4 P. Dr. T. C. Bradford at home from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Dr. A. C. McChesney at home from 1 to 4 p. m. dell'-ly

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DR. J. TAFT, Dentist, EDITOR DENTAL REGISTER,

117 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

HENRY A. RILEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 21 Park Row, New York

Collections promptly made in all parts

BAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN. Depot, Fifth and Hosdly. Time, 7 minutes first,
Deport, Arrive, Arrive,
Cin'tl. Cin'tl. Deston.
New York Ex daily. 9:50P.M. 5:30A.M. 7:30P.M. 6:50A.M. LOUISVILLE AND CINCINSATI SHORT-LINE.
Depot, Front and Kligour. Time, 4 minutes slow
Louisville Ex daily 5:55.m. 4:40p.m. 10:20.a.m.
Louisville (ex.Sun). 4:00p.m. 12:56p.m. 7:56p.m.
Louisville (daily). 7:00p.m. :15a.m. 11:30p.m.

Louisville (daily) . 7:00P.M. IbA.M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minut
Park by (ex sun) . 8:36A.M. 2:30P.M.
Park by fix daily . 8:30P.M. 5:36A.M.
Park by fix daily . 11 46P.M. 7:10P.M.
Chillicothe Ac . 2:50P.M. 9:30A.M.
Hillisboro Ac . 8:50P.M. 9:30A.M.
Loyeland Ac . 11:15A.M. 6:45A.M.
Loyeland Ac . 5:10P.M. 7:56A.M.
Loyeland Ac . 6:50P.M. 5:45F.M. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, YIA PARKERSBURG.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes that.
Baltimore(ex.Sun). 8:35 A.M. 5:35 A.M. 8:37 A.M.
Baltimore, daily... 8:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 6:30 P.M.
Baltimore Ex daily. 11:10 P.M. 6:30 P.M. 18:25 P.M. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COBUMBUS.

Depot. Kligour and Front. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Baltimore &x daily. 7:15% M. 5:15% M. 8:40% M.
Baltimore &x .... 7.55F.M. 6:30F.M. 10:25F.M.
OHTO AND MISSISSIPPI.
Depot. Mill and Front. Time, 12 minutes flow. 

Aurora Ac Sunday 8 30 a.m. 6:15 p.m. 9:16 a.m. only

CINCINNATI, HAWILTON AND DATTON.

Depot—Pitth and Hondly. Tille—7 minutes fast.
Davion Ex. daily 9:16 a.m. 5:00 p.m. 11:25 f.m.

Toledo Ex. daily 9:16 p.m. 5:30 a.m. 12:05 a.m.

Toledo Ex. daily 9:16 p.m. 5:30 a.m. 8:25 f.m.

Toledo Ex. daily 9:16 p.m. 19:25 p.m. 6:25 f.m.

Toledo Ex. daily 9:20 p.m. 19:25 p.m. 11:55 p.m.

Indianapolis Ac. 7:30 a.m. 19:25 p.m. 11:55 p.m.

Indianapolis Ac. 1:40 p.m. 12:51 p.m. 12:55 p.m.

Indianapolis Ac. 1:40 p.m. 12:51 p.m. 7:30 p.m.

Indianapolis Ac. 1:20 p.m. 12:55 p.m. 7:30 p.m.

Comersvite Ac. 1:20 p.m. 12:55 p.m. 7:30 p.m.

Chicago Ex daily 7:30 p.m. 8:55 a.m. 7:40 a.m.

Chicago Ex daily 7:30 p.m. 8:55 p.m. 1:55 p.m.

Chicago Ex daily 7:30 p.m. 8:55 p.m. 1:55 p.m.

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Chicago Ex daily 7:30 p.m. 8:55 p.m. 10:52 a.m.

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Chicago Ex daily 7:30 p.m.

Chi GINCINNATI. HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Dept.; Fifth and Hoadly. Thine, 7 minutes fast-hidianapolis Ac. . . . 7.20x.m. 10:20p.m. 12:25p.m. indianapolis Ac. . . 1:40p.m. 12:30a.m. 6:01a.m. lidianapolis (ex Sac.) 7:30p.m. 12:35p.m. 12:16p.m. Connersville Ac. . 420p.m. 9:10a.m. 7:25p.m. CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO. Depot. Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast. Drami Rapids Ac. . . 7:30A.M. 9:35P.M. DAYTOR SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.

| Depot Fest | Depot | DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS.
Depot. Pearl and Plum. Time. 7 minutes fast

CINCINNATI AND SANDUSEY. Dep )t, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast-smelusky Ex. 8:50a.M. 5:00P.M. 4:50P.M. Sellefonjalne Ac. 3:45a.M. 9:15a.M. 9:30P.M. Sandusky Ex daily 9:10P.M. 5:15a.M. 7:30A.M.

| Hellefontaine Ac. | 3:48°. M. | 6:15A.M. | 9:30P.M. |
| Sandusky Ex daily | 9:40P.M. | 5:15A.M. | 7:30A.M. |
| INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYSTER |
Depot, Pearl and Plum.	City time.		
Indianapolis Mail.	7:45A.M.	12:15P.M.	13:25P.M.
Lafayetie Mail.	7:45A.M.	12:15P.M.	13:25P.M.
St. Louis Mail.	7:45A.M.	12:15P.M.	3:30P.M.
Exansylle Mail.	7:45A.M.	9:40P.M.	10:30P.M.
Evansylle Mail.	7:45A.M.	9:40P.M.	10:30P.M.
Evansylle Mail.	7:45A.M.	9:40P.M.	10:30P.M.
Evansylle Mail.	7:45A.M.	9:40P.M.	10:30P.M.
Evansylle Mail.	7:45A.M.	9:40P.M.	10:30P.M.
Evansylle Mail.	7:45A.M.	9:40P.M.	10:30P.M.
Evansylle Mail.	7:45A.M.	9:40P.M.	2:35P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	12:45P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	12:45P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	12:45P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	12:45P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	12:45P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	12:45P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	12:45P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	12:45P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	12:45P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	12:45P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	12:45P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayete Ex.	2:40P.M.	13:45P.M.	13:45M.M.
Chicago F. L.	daily 7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:45A.M.
St. Lonis E. L.	daily 7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:45A.M.
St. Lonis E. L.	daily 7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:45A.M.
Chicago F. L.	daily 7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:45A.M.
Chicago Fast Line	7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:45A.M.
Chicago Fast Line	7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:45A.M.
Chicago Fast Line	7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:45A.M.
Chicago Fast Line	7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:55A.M.
Chicago Fast Line	7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:55A.M.
Chicago Fast Line	7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:55A.M.
Chicago Fast Line	7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:55A.M.
Chicago Fast Line	7:50P.M.	8:46A.M.	7:55A.M.
Chicago Fast Line	7		

Depot. Pearl and Plum. Cambridge City Ac. 7.00A.M. Hayrestown Ac. 4:15P.M. Connersville Ac. 7:00A.M. Connersville Ac. 4:15P.M. RENTUCKY CENTRAL.

LATTLE MIAMI, PAN-HANDLE RAST.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 7 mi
New York Ex daily 7:85a.M. 2:30r.M.
New York Ex daily 7:85a.M. 2:30r.M.
New York Ex daily 7:85c.M. 2:30r.M.
New York Ex daily 7:85c.M. 2:30r.M.
Zaneaville Ac. 10:30a.M. 3:30r.M.
Zaneaville Ac. 10:30a.M. 3:30r.M.
Zaneaville Ac. 10:30a.M. 3:30r.M.
Loveland Ac. 10:30r.M. 3:50a.M.
Loveland Ac. 10:30r.M. 8:35a.M.
The 7:36a.M. and 4:10 r. M. trains covered to the first state of the

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY. epot. Front and Kligroup. Time. 7 minutes fast amazylic Ex. 10:50a. M. 5:00g.M. 5:50p.a. inclevitie Ac. .... 4:10p.M. 10:15a.M. 2:20p.a COLUMBUS, MT. YERNOM AND CLEVELAND.